

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 705.]

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[Vol. XIII.]

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T R E A T Y

OF

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP,

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND THE

KINGDOM OF TUNIS.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and friendship was definitively arranged and concluded between the United States of America, represented by William Eaton and James Leander Cathcart, esquires, commissioners for that purpose specially appointed, and the most illustrious and most magnificent Bey and Government of Tunis, which treaty is in the following words, to wit:

(TRANSLATION.)

GOD IS INFINITE.

UNDER the auspices of the greatest, the most powerful of all the princes of the Ottoman nation, who reign upon the earth, our most glorious and most august emperor, who commands the two lands and the two seas, Selim Khan, the victorious son of the Sultan Mustafa, whose realm may God prosper until the end of ages; the support of kings, the seal of justice, the emperor of emperors.

The most illustrious and most magnificent prince of Hamouda Pacha, Bey, who commands the Kingdom of Tunis, the abode of happiness, and the most honored Ibrahim Bey, and Selman, Aga of the Janitories, and chief of the Divan, and all the elders of the Odgiak; and the most distinguished and honored president of the congress of the United States of America, the most distinguished among those who profess the religion of the Messiah, of whom may the end be happy.

We have concluded between us the present treaty of peace and friendship; all the articles of which have been framed by the intervention of Joseph Stephen Famin, French merchant, residing at Tunis, charge d'affairs of the United States of America: which stipulations and conditions are comprised in twenty-three articles, written and expressed in such manner as to leave no doubt of their contents, and in such way as not to be contravened.

Art. 1. There shall be perpetual and constant peace between the United States of America, and the magnificent Pacha, Bey of Tunis; and also permanent friendship, which shall more and more increase.

Art. 2. If a vessel of war of the two nations shall make prize of an enemy vessel, in which may be found effects, property and subjects of the two contracting parties, the whole shall be restored: The Bey shall restore the property and subjects of the United States and the latter shall make a reciprocal restoration; it being understood on both sides, that the just right to what is claimed shall be proved.

Art. 3. Merchandise belonging to any nation which may be at war with one of the contracting parties, and loaded on board of the vessel of the other, shall pass without molestation and without any attempt being made to capture or detain it.

Art. 4. On both sides sufficient passports shall be given to vessels, that they may be known and treated as friendly; and considering the distance between the two countries, a term of eighteen months is given, within which term respect shall be paid to the said passports, without requiring the *conge*, or document (which at Tunis is called *telis*) but after the said term, the *conge* shall be preferred.

Art. 5. If the corsairs of Tunis shall meet at sea with ships of war of the United States, having under their escort merchant vessels of their nation, they shall not be searched or molested; and in such case, the commanders shall be believed upon their word; to exempt their ships from being visited and to avoid quarantine: The American ships of war shall act in like manner towards merchant vessels escorted by the corsairs of Tunis.

Art. 6. If a Tunisian corsair shall meet with an American merchant vessel, and shall visit it with her boat, she shall not exact any thing, under pain of being se-

verely punished; and in like manner, if a vessel of war of the U. S. shall meet with a Tunisian merchant vessel, she shall observe the same rule. In case a slave shall take refuge on board an American vessel of war, the corsair shall be required to cause him to be restored; & if any of their prisoners shall escape on a Tunisian vessel they shall be restored: But if any slave shall take refuge in any American merchant vessel, and it shall be proved that the vessel has departed with the said slave then he shall be returned or his ransom shall be paid.

Art. 7. An American citizen having purchased a prize vessel from our Odgiak, may sail without passport, which we will deliver for the term of one year; by force of which our corsairs which may meet with her, shall respect her; the corsair, on his part, shall furnish her with a bill of sale, and considering the distance of the two countries, this term shall suffice to obtain a passport in form: but after the expiration of this term, if our corsairs shall meet with her without the passport of the United States, she shall be stopped and declared good prize, as well the vessel as the cargo and crew.

Art. 8. If a vessel of one of the contracting parties shall be obliged to enter into a port of the other, and may have need of provisions and other articles, they shall be granted to her without any difficulty, at the price current at that place; and if such a vessel shall have suffered at sea, and shall have need of repairs, she shall be at liberty to unload and re-load her cargo, without being obliged to pay any duty; and the captain shall pay only the wages of those whom he shall have employed as well for the unloading of the goods as for their re-loading.

Art. 9. If by accident and by the permission of God, a vessel of one of the contracting parties shall be cast by tempest upon the coasts of the other, and shall be wrecked, or otherwise damaged, the commandant of the place shall render all possible assistance for its preservation, without allowing any person to make any opposition; and the proprietor of the effects shall pay the costs of salvage to those who may have been employed.

Art. 10. In case a vessel of one of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy, under the cannon of the forts of the other party, she shall be protected & defended as much as possible; and when she shall feel fail, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her, from the same port, or any other neighbor port, for 48 hours, after her departure.

Art. 11. When a vessel of war of the United States, which shall cast anchor in the port of Tunis, and the corsair shall request that the cattle may salute her, the number of guns shall be fired, which he shall request; and if the said corsair does not wish a salute, there shall be no question about it. But in case he shall desire the salute, and the number of guns he shall have requested shall have been fired, they shall be counted, and for them the vessel shall deliver an equal number of barrels of cannon powder. The same shall be done with respect to the Tunisian corsairs when they shall go into any port of the United States.

Art. 12. When the citizens of the United States, come within the dependencies of Tunis to carry on commerce, the same respect shall be paid them as the merchants of other nations enjoy; and if they desire to establish themselves within our ports, no opposition shall be made; and they shall be free to avail themselves of such interpreters as they may judge necessary, without any obstacle thereto, in conformity to the usages of other nations; and if any Tunisian subject goes to establish himself within the dependencies of the United States, he shall be treated in the same manner. If a Tunisian subject shall freight an American vessel, and shall load her with merchandise, and he shall afterwards wish to unlade it, or ship the same on board another vessel we will not permit him, until the matter shall be decided by merchants, who shall make an award thereon which shall be conclusive. No captain shall be detained against his will in port, except in the case of our ports being shut for the vessels of all other nations; which may extend to merchant vessels, but not to those of war.

The subjects of the two contracting parties shall be under the protection of the prince, and under the command of

the chief of the place where they may be, and no other person shall have authority over them.—If the commandant of the place does not demean himself according to justice, representations concerning the same shall be made to us. In case the government shall have need of an American merchant vessel, it shall cause it to be freighted, and then a suitable freight shall be paid to the captain agreeable to the intention of the government, and the captain shall not refuse the same.

Art. 13. If among the crews of merchant vessels of the United States, there shall be found subjects of our enemies, they shall not be made slaves, on condition, that they do not exceed a third of the crew; and when they do exceed a third they shall be made slaves: The present article only concerns the sailors, and not the passengers, who shall not be in any manner molested.

Art. 14. A Tunisian merchant who may go to America with a vessel of any nation whatsoever, laden with merchandise, being the productions of the kingdom of Tunis shall pay duty (small as it may be) like the merchants of other nations; and the American merchants shall equally pay, for the merchandise of their country, which they shall bring to Tunis under their flag, the same duty which the Tunisian shall pay in America. But if an American merchant or a merchant of any other nation shall import merchandise of America, under any other flag, he shall pay a duty of ten per cent; in like manner, if a foreign merchant shall import merchandise of his country under the American flag, he shall also pay ten per cent.

Art. 15. It shall be free to the citizens of the United States, to carry on what commerce they please in the kingdom of Tunis, without any opposition, and they shall be treated like the merchants of other nations, but they shall not carry on commerce in wine, nor in prohibited articles; and if any one shall be detected in a contraband trade, he shall be punished according to the laws of the country. The commandants of ports and castles shall take care that the captains and sailors shall not load prohibited articles, but if this should happen, those who shall not have contributed to the smuggling shall not be molested nor searched, no more than the vessel and cargo; but only the offenders, who shall be demanded to be punished. No captain shall be obliged to receive merchandise on board of his vessel, nor to unlade the same, against his will until his freight shall be paid.

Art. 16. The merchant vessels of the United States, which shall cast anchor in the road of Goulatte, or any other port of the kingdom of Tunis, shall be obliged to pay the same anchorage for entry and departure, which French vessels pay, to wit, seventeen piasters and an-half, money of Tunis, for entry, if they import merchandise, and the same for departure, if they take away a cargo; but they shall not be obliged to pay anchorage, if they arrive in ballast and depart in the same manner.

Art. 17. Each of the contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish a consular in the dependencies of the other; and if such Consul does not act in conformity with the usages of the country, like others, the government of the place shall inform his government of it, to the end that he may be changed and replaced: but he shall enjoy as well for himself as his family and suite, the protection of the Government; and he may import for his own use all his provisions and furniture, without paying any duty; and if he shall import merchandise (which shall be lawful for him to do) he shall pay duty for it.

Art. 18. If the subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties, being within the possessions of the other, contract debts or enter into obligations, neither the Consul nor the nation, nor any subjects or citizens thereof, shall be in any manner responsible, except they or the Consul shall have previously become bound in writing, and without this obligation in writing, they cannot be called upon for indemnity or satisfaction.

Art. 19. In case of a citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties dying within the possessions of the other, the consul or the vessel shall take possession of his effects (if he does not leave a will) of which he shall make an inventory; and the government of the place shall have nothing to do therewith: and if there shall be no consul, the effects shall be deposited

in the hands of a confidential person of the place, taking an inventory of the whole, that they may eventually be delivered to those to whom they of right belong.

Art. 20. The consul shall be the judge in all disputes between all other persons who may be immediately under his protection; and in all cases wherein he shall require the assistance of the government where he resides to sanction his decisions, it shall be granted to him.

Art. 21. If a citizen or subject of one of the parties shall kill, wound or strike a citizen or subject of the other, justice shall be done according to the laws of the country where the offence shall be committed: The consul shall be present at the trial; but if an offender shall escape, the consul shall be in no manner responsible for it.

Art. 22. If a dispute or law suit, or commercial or other civil matter, shall happen, the trial shall be had in the presence of the consul, or of a confidential person of his choice, who shall represent him, and endeavor to accommodate the difference, which may have happened between the citizens or subjects of the two nations.

Art. 23. If any difference or dispute shall take place concerning the infraction of any article of the present treaty, on either side, peace and good harmony shall not be interrupted, until a friendly application shall have been made for satisfaction; and resort shall not be had to arms, therefore, except where such application shall have been rejected; and if war be then declared, the term of one year shall be allowed to the citizens or subjects of the contracting parties, to arrange their affairs and to withdraw themselves with their property.

The agreements and terms above concluded by the two contracting parties, shall be punctually observed, with the will of the most high; and for the maintenance and exact observance of the said agreements, we have caused their contents to be here transferred, in the month of Rebia Elul of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and twelve, corresponding with the month of August, of the Christian year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

The Aga	Ibrahim Bey's	The Bey's
Solimiman's	signature	signature
signature &	and	and
(Seal)	(Seal)	(Seal)

(L. S.) Whereas, the President of the U. States of America, by his letter patent under his signature and the Seal of State, dated the eighteenth day of Dec. 1798, vested Richard O'Brien, William Eaton and James Leander Cathcart, or any two of them in the absence of the third, with full powers to confer, negotiate and conclude with the Bey and Regency of Tunis on certain alterations in the Treaty between the United States and the Government of Tunis, concluded by the intervention of Joseph Egenie Famin on behalf of the United States in the month of August, 1797: WE the undersigned William Eaton and James Leander Cathcart, (Richard O'Brien being absent) have concluded on and entered in the foregoing treaty certain alterations in the eleven, twelfth, and fourteenth articles, and do agree to said treaty with said alterations; referring the same nevertheless for the final ratification of the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: In testimony whereof we annex our names and the consular seal of the United States. Done in Tunis the twenty-sixth day of March in the year of the Christian Era, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of American Independence the twenty-third.

(Signed)
WILLIAM EATON.
JAMES LEAR CATCHCART.

NOW be it known, That I John Adams, president of the United States aforesaid, having seen and considered the said treaty, do by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof as set forth in this instrument of ratification.

(L. S.) IN testimony whereof I the said JOHN ADAMS, president of the United States, have caused the said Seal to be hereto affixed, and signed the same with my hand: Done at the city of Philadelphia this tenth day of January in the year of the independence of the said States the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the president,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 21.

Mr. Livingston, in consequence of a reference of the message of the president on the case of Thomas Nash, otherwise Jonathan Robbins, to a committee of the whole house, and as another resolution proposed by Mr. Bayard, thereupon, had been disposed of, the amount of which resolution was an approbation of the conduct of the executive in his proceeding on that subject, proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it appears to the house, that a person calling himself Jonathan Robbins, and claiming to be a citizen of the United States, impressed on board a British ship of war, was committed for trial in one of the courts of the United States, for the alleged crime of piracy and murder, committed on the high seas, on board the British frigate *Hermione*. That a requisition being subsequent to such commitment, made by the British minister to the executive of the United States, for the delivery of the said person (under the name of Thomas Nash) as a fugitive, under the 21st article of the treaty with Great Britain, the president of the United States did, by a letter written from the department of state, to the judge who committed said person for trial, officially, declare his opinion to the said judge that he "considered an offence committed on board a public ship of war, on the high seas, to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the nation to whom the belongs," and in consequence of such opinion and instruction, did advise and request the said judge to deliver up the person so claimed, to the agent of Great Britain, who should appear to receive him, provided only that the stipulated evidence of his criminality should be produced. That in compliance with such advice and request of the president of the United States, the said person so committed for trial, was by the judge of the district of South Carolina, without any presentment or trial by jury, or any investigation of his claim to be a citizen of the United States, delivered up to an officer of his Britannic majesty, and afterwards tried by a court-martial, and executed on a charge of mutiny and murder.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the constitution of the United States declares that the judiciary power shall extend to all questions arising under the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, and to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and also that the trial of crimes (except in cases of impeachment) shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where such crime shall have been committed, but when not committed in any state, then at such place or places as congress may by law have directed; and inasmuch as it is directed by law, that the offence of murder, committed on the high seas, shall be deemed piracy and murder, and that "the trial of all crimes committed on the high seas, or in any place out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or in to which he may be first brought;" Therefore the several questions, Whether the adjudged crime of piracy and murder was committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain? Whether it comes within the purview of the said twenty-seventh article; and whether a person stating that he was an American citizen, and had committed the act of which he was accused, in attempting to regain his liberty from illegal imprisonment, ought to be delivered up, without any investigation of his claim to citizenship, or enquiry into the facts alleged in his defence—are all matters exclusively of judicial enquiry, as arising from treaties, laws, constitutional provisions, and cases of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction.

That the decision of those questions by the president of the United States, against the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, in a case where those courts had already assumed and exercised jurisdiction; and his advice and request to the judge of the district court, that the person thus charged should be delivered

up, provided only, such evidence of his criminality should be produced as would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, are a dangerous interference of the executive with judicial decisions; and that the compliance with such advice and request on the part of the judge of the district court of South Carolina, is a sacrifice of the constitutional independence of the judicial power, and exposes the administration thereof to suspicion and reproach.

The question of reference to a committee of the whole house, was taken and carried—Ayes 55.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing the house that he had this day approved and signed "An act to suspend in part, an act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes."

European Intelligence.

Spain.

MADRID, October 29.

His Catholic Majesty has made a requisition of 30 millions of reals from his Clergy in Europe and 36 millions of reals from that of America, without any form or previous condition whatever. The deputies from the clergy, who had nearly finished their deliberations, on the voluntary donations have been remanded to the respective parishes. It was supposed that the King had received a secret intimation that the voluntary donation resolved upon, would be far below his expectations, wherefore it was thought advisable to dissolve their meetings.

Ireland.

CORK, November 14.

SCARCITY IN IRELAND.

By a proclamation of his excellency, the lord lieutenant and privy council, the shipping and export of potatoes, corn or grain, ground or unground, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, starch, and hair powder, are strictly prohibited until the 30th September, 1825—and a bounty of 10s. per barrel on the first 25,000, and 5s. on the next 20,000, barrels of wheat, is offered on the import from foreign countries, and sold in market. The free import of all corn, from all duties, is also directed by the same.

A proclamation of the same date, Nov. 11, prohibits the making or vending any species of bread, except household or brown bread, and strictly forbids the making or sale of any bread within this kingdom, whether under the title of bread, cakes, rolls or muffins, or any other denomination of a finer quality, higher price, or lower value, than common household bread, until further orders.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.

The British government has received official accounts from the East-Indies, of the new division of the Myfore country. It is separated into three parts.—That which was usurped by Hyder Ali, is assigned to the descendant of the old Hindoo family, who had been kept in confinement by the late Tipoo Sultan. The fidelity of the Nizam to the interests of the East-India company, is rewarded by a considerable portion of territory, part of that which had been added to the Myfore, by the ambition of the two last sovereigns. The company retain Seringapatam & Mangalore. This partition has been ratified by the Nizam, and appears to be no ways disagreeable to the inhabitants who thus change masters. The new foreveign of the Myfore has been installed.

New-Jersey.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Feb. 25.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 12, to a gentleman in this town.

"The oppressions of the old country are still increasing. A formidable expedition to Holland, composed of the flower of English troops, acting in concert with savage Ruffians, attended with immense expence, has failed. We took 7 fail of the line, with some other ships from the Texel, and a poor compensation for the loss of 10,000 soldiers *British only*; and at last obliged to purchase permission from the enemy to leave the country entirely un molested. Our officers have suffered in an unprecedented manner from the Dutch riflemen, or sharp shooters, who used to mark them out during an engagement.—

The fleet is retained in the name of the stadholder, who eats and sleeps his life away amidst the luxuries of London."

On a representation from the Consul of the United States, to the minister of marine, he, after having concerted with that of the interior, ordered the commissary ordanateur of the marine at Bordeaux to cause all American prisoners to be set at liberty, from the prisons of that commune, which may be claimed by said Consul as born or naturalized Americans. That measure, being expressly grounded on the shortly expected treaty of alliance & commerce, between the government of the United States and that of the French Republic, is a happy preface that we shall soon witness a prompt re-establishment of that commercial intercourse, and immense exchanges which not long since, enriched both countries.

Paris Paper

FOREIGN—SUMMARILY.

The advices by the Tanner, are to the 23d December, at which date the ship sailed from Gravesend: he passed the downs on the 16th.

We understand from the best information which can be collected, that the late revolution at Paris affords no prospect of peace in Europe. On the contrary, another campaign is expected—and it is believed that the Danes and Swedes will also come into the coalition against France.

The retreat of the Russians into Bavaria, is supposed to be only a temporary arrangement to pass the winter, in a plentiful country—and that with the opening of the campaign, they will march to join the Austrians on the Rhine.

Switzerland, it is supposed will be declared neutral—and in consequence, the offensive operations of the next year, directed to the countries on the bank of the Rhine—to the low countries—and to Italy.

By the latest accounts from Paris, every thing was quiet in that city. A plan of a new constitution has been proposed—but nothing yet decided on. Every exertion was making to raise money—and to recruit the armies.

The consuls were pursuing a moderate system of government: several odious decrees of the late directory have been done away, and many emigrants permitted to return.

The combined French and Spanish fleets lay in Breck harbour—off which port an English fleet of 200 sail of the line under admiral Gardner, was cruising to observe them.

The harvest in England has not turned out to be so bad as was expected, and the prices of grain had declined considerably.

Lexington, March 27.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated February 21.

"The news-papers will furnish you with the general occurrences of a public nature. You will readily observe that a majority of the present Congress are composed of members in favour of the late measures of government. Attempts to repeal odious laws which have passed at former sessions, are in vain; and equally in vain to propose any change of principles during the Congress, except a treaty should be made with the French Republic. Communications from the Commissioners delegated for this purpose, is shortly expected: until the result of their mission is known, we shall do but little in our legislative capacity; however we have had some subjects of importance under discussion, which have gone through very lengthy and animated arguments, on the reduction of the standing army, and revision of the law prohibiting commercial intercourse with France and its dependencies. The affair of Randolph's letter to the President produced much warmth in the debate as will show you the state of parties. The commercial intercourse with France passed yesterday. The bankrupt law will be under discussion to day. The affair of Jonathan Robbins will be next in turn: these two subjects will take up several days. A bill is now under consideration in the senate, and which I have no doubt will pass through that branch of the legislature, calculated to do much mischief, and finally to set aside the Constitution so far as relates to the election of the president. It proposes that each house of Congress shall by ballot elect members who shall compose a committee, with the Chief Judge of the United States their chairman, for the purposes of examining and deciding on all contested elections, and with closed doors shall examine all the returns, and determine on the legality of any of the state proceedings as respects their mode of appointing electors. I think this the most alarming feature which

has been exhibited from that quarter at any time heretofore."

K. Herald.

The public are cautioned against receiving American counterfeit Dollars at present in circulation—the milling is very badly executed, but in other respects difficult to detect; they are altogether we believe made of pewter and may be discovered by ringing them.

[N. York D. A.]

NO EASTERN MAIL.

NEARLY READY FOR THE PRESS,
A GENERAL INSTRUCTOR;
CONTAINING
The duty of a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, SHERIFF,
CORONER and CONSTABLE,
In the State of
KENTUCKY.

Together with precedents suited to every case that can possibly arise in either of those offices, under the laws now in force, with references to the laws out of which they arise.

From a view of the materials now before us, it is expected that the work will extend to about 200 pages, and if it does not exceed that number, can be afforded for two months a copy, in hours. As soon as the price can be ascertained, subscription papers will be circulated throughout the state, and the work be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

It is unnecessary to say any thing on the utility of a work of this kind, as the want thereof is sensibly felt by a large proportion of the magistrates in this state, and nothing of the kind within their power to procure.

A meeting of the Directors of the Vineyard Society, in Lexington, 22d March, 1825. Resolved, That each subscriber to the Vineyard Society complete the payment of three fifths of each share subscribed for, (which is fifty dollars) in the following manner, to wit: fifteen dollars on or before the 15th day of April next—and fifteen dollars on or before the 15th day of May following.

Resolved, That Cuthbert Banks be appointed collector for the ensuing year, to collect and receive such sums, as they become due to the Society; and on failure of payment, to bring suits against all delinquents, and when received to pay the same into the hands of the treasurer.

Extract from the Minutes,
Wm. Macbean, Clk.

* HEREBY forewarn any and every person or persons from taking an affidavit or a bond given by Jonathan Higgins to William Dawson, for three hundred acres of land, out of a survey of 650 2 acres of land, made for Charles Yarbrough, on the waters of Trade-water; and I also caution said Higgins against making a title to said Dawson or his assigns, for any part thereof, until I receive the amount of a judgment which I obtained against said Dawson, in the court of quarter-sessions of Fayette county, for which execution was issued until the 15th day of June next, in consequence of his giving me said land in security.

* George Neal.

Jessamine county, March 17, 1825.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Clear creek, one bay mare, thirteen and a half hands high, no brand perceptible, some saddle spots, twelve years old, appraised to \$5.

William Morrison.

Jessamine county, 26th January, 1825.

NOTICE

I S hereby given to all persons concerned, that agreeable to an order of the county court of Malon, commissioners will attend on the third Monday in May next, being the 19th of the month, at the house of James Mackoy, living in said county, and will proceed from thence to the upper corner on the bank of the Ohio, of an entry made on the 23d day of May, 1780 in the name of James Speed for 3200 acres of land, there to take depositions to perpetuate testimony respecting the special calls of the said entry, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law, under an act of assembly, in such case made and provided.

James Mackoy.
February, 24th, 1800.

MRS. WALSH'S SCHOOL.

FOR the instruction of little misses in reading and needle work, will commence on the 1st of April next.

Lexington, March 20, 1825.

NOTICE

THAT on the first Monday of April next a public examination of the students of the Transylvania University will commence at ten o'clock, and continue until all the several departments shall have passed examination. The citizens are also informed that the students of the University (in number about fifty) will exhibit on the Thursday following, beginning at ten o'clock.

March 16, 1825.
TAKEN up by the subscriber on Boons Creek, a brown mare, about thirteen and a half hands high, nine or ten years old, some white on the hind part of her left hind foot, has the appearance of a brand on the near buttock but not legible, appraised to 10l.

Hubbard Taylor.

Clarke county, O.R. 11th 1799.

WINCHESTERS, DIALOGUES ON
UNIVERSAL RESTORATION,

For sale at this Office, Price 2s.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to discharge their respective accounts. Those who neglect to comply with this notice previous to the 1st of next month, are informed that suits will be commenced against them without discrimination.

Robert Barr.

March 12, 1800.

WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Tanning Business, a lad about 17 years of age, well grown, who can come well recommended—no other need apply.

Jonas Davisport.

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Jeffamine county, }
March 14th, 1800.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

February court of quarter sessions, 1800.

William Nelson, complainant,

vs.

Mark Lacey, Oliver Badger, John Steel, and Jacobian Cooper, defendants, IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Badger, Steel and Cooper not having entered their appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the second Tuesday in June next, and answer the complainant's bill—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county, and also at the door of some meeting house in the neighborhood of the town of Mount Sterling.

A copy. Teffe,

M. Harrison, C. M. C. & S.

WOODFORD COUNTY,

March Court of Quarter Sessions, 1800.

James Wain, complainant,

AGAINST

James Broyles, Samuel Baird, James Baird, and William Baird, and James M'Beide and Henry M'Bride, heirs at law of James M'Bride, dec'd, defendants, IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Baird, James Baird, and William Baird, and James M'Bride and Henry M'Bride, not having entered their appearance and given security according to act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state; on motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Court house in the town of Versailles.

A copy. Teffe,

T. Turpin, Clk.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, under the act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries land, and for other purposes." will meet the 3d day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the beginning of an entry of Thomas Miller's, of 2000 acres, beginning at James Dupuy's beginning of 4500 acres, on the war road, running north 10 for as 560 poles, thence from the end of this line east, at right angles for quantity, which entry begins at John Dupuy's beginning of an entry of 5054 and an half acres, on the Indian war road, between Hinkinson's fork and the main fork of Licking creek, at a small creek nearly east of Thomas Brooks's entry of 2321 acres—and thence proceed to the beginning of Thomas Brooks's entry of 2321 acres, on a treasury warrant, on the ridge between Hinkinson's fork and main Licking, about 12 or 15 miles south-west of the upper flat spring, including some of the waters of both forks, beginning at a pond on the ridge, and running south-west 70 poles, thence cornering and running south-east 720 poles, thence north-east 720 poles, thence to the beginning; on the south-west corner of the said entry, James Trabue's entry of 5165 and an half acres depends—to take depositions of witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony, and to do what may be necessary and agreeable to law. The commissioners will adjourn from place to place, and from day to day, until the business is finished.

Thomas Miller,

and

James Trabue.

March 12, 1800.

STRAYED AWAY

FROM Capt. William Allen's, about two miles from Lexington, about the 4th or 5th of February.

A BAY MARE.

about fourteen hands three inches high, about seven years old, both hind feet white, and is with foal—branded on the near shoulder (as well as I recollect) AL, trots and paces, shod before, twitch tail. Whoever delivers said mare to Capt. William Allen, from whence the strayed, shall have THREE DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges.

George Elliott.

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March 17, 1800.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE, BY PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Thursday the 17th day of April next, at the late clearing house of Robert Parker, dec'd, on South Elkhorn, part of the original estate of the deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, &c. A considerable credit will be given, and the terms of sale made known that day by.

The Executors.

March 27th, 1800.

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BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 25.

Mr. Livingston then called for the order of the day on the message of the President relative to the delivery up of Thomas Nafly, alias Jonathan Robbins, and the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject—

Mr. Edmund in the chair.

Two resolutions having been heretofore referred to the committee (Mr. Bayard's and Mr. Livingston's) a debate arose upon the point of order which should be first taken up—when

Mr. Sedgwick (Speaker) moved, that the resolutions of the honorable gentlemen from New-York be first taken into consideration, which was carried.

Yeas 48.

Nays 32.

Mr. Livingston's resolutions having been read.

Mr. Livingston rose, and after expressing a wish that a candid and impartial enquiry and decision should take place, upon so serious a question, which involved merit or censure, upon the conduct of a public officer, proceeded to the examination of evidence: Having begun to read a printed deposition of Jonathan Robbins, from a newspaper, wherein he swears he is an American, was born in Danbury, state of Connecticut, was imprisoned from on board an American vessel, by the British frigate Hermione, &c.

Mr. Bayard rose, and objected to the reading of the paper, upon the ground, that it could not be received as evidence by the committee—this objection caused a long debate as to the point of order, in which Mr. Livingston said, he did not wish to introduce any evidence—he did not believe a word contained in it, and thought it defence for Mr. Robbins to aver that trial and punishment which awaited him—Mr. Livingston said, his only object was, to prove, that Robbins had said, he was an American citizen, was imprisoned &c.

The chairman at length decided, that the gentleman could not be permitted to read the paper.

Mr. Gallatin appealed to the committee and upon the question, will the committee adhere to the decision of their chairman, it passed in the negative.

Yeas 37.

Nous 49.

The committee therefor, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

SENATE.

February 25.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Dayton called up a resolution he laid on the table the preceding day, to the following effect:

Resolved, that a standing committee of privileges, of persons

be appointed.

Mr. Macon observed, that this resolution presents a new idea to him, he did not comprehend what was its object or use. The government had been ten or twelve years in operation, and had been found to go on very well without this new committee.

Mr. Dayton said that in all public bodies he had fat in, such committees were common; he did not know that there was any particular case in view at present: the general fitness of the measure, was what he calculated upon.

Mr. Macon remembered there was a kind of standing committee last session which had been called the war committee or committee of defence; they were a standing committee indeed, for they continued to continue themselves by reporting in part, through the session. Why this new inquisitorial court was to be set

up, he did not know, it was contrary to past practice, and appeared to him a very suspicious measure.

Mr. Pinckney did not see the necessity or utility of such a committee, the privileges of the house were well known, the members were exempted from arrest in certain cases, they could expel members, and for any trespass committed in their chamber, they might possibly punish, but further he did not think the powers of the senate extended than the own chamber, because every citizen by the constitution, were entitled to a trial by jury. He had heard of the undefined privileges of the English parliament, but he hoped such was not pretended to be introduced here; there those privileges sprung from the common law; here privilege means a different thing. He was averse to it.

Mr. Marshall was in favor of the motion, though he confessed he did not see any present object in it. The privileges of the senate were defined in article 1, sec. 6, of the constitution.

Mr. Nicholas said he considered the motion as changing the practice of the senate, which he did not approve, he did not know of any other body having such a committee. There were indeed the committee of claims, &c. which were standing committees, but the privileges of the members had not yet been disputed in that house; when they should, then it would be time enough to appoint such a body.

Mr. Macon said the more he considered this measure, the more he disliked it; it appeared to him designed for a kind of court, to go in search of objects for legislation, there was already too much of that—he should oppose it unless some cause could be shown for instituting it.

Yeas and Nays called, Yeas 24, Nays 7.

The committee was then ballotted for, and the following members were chosen: Melh Dayton, Tracey, Lattimer, Clappman and Brown.

February 26.

A motion was made that it be

Resolved, That the committee of privileges be, and they are hereby directed to enquire, who is the Editor of the new paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, called the General Advertiser, or Aurora; and by what means the Editor became possessed of the copy of a bill preferring the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, which was printed in the afore-said newspaper, published Wednesday morning, the 19th of February inst, and by what authority he published the same; and by what authority the Editor published in the same paper, that the hon. Mr. Pinckney, a Senator from South Carolina, and a member of the committee who brought before the Senate the bill afore-said, had never been consulted on the subject; and generally to enquire the origin of such assertions in the same paper, respecting the senate of the United States and the members thereof in their official capacity, and why the same were published, and make report to the senate; and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, relating to the subject committed to them.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

We learn by a citizen who remained in the gallery of the senate after we had left it on Tuesday, that a resolution was laid on the table, tending to authorize the committee of privileges appointed on that day to make enquiries who is the Editor of "the Aurora," and how he came to the publication of the bill which we gave in this paper a few days ago, concerning a committee of both houses, for deciding on disputed elections, and other matters, which our friend could not recollect.

A free press is an alarming eye-sore to men whose actions cannot bear the test of enquiry nor admit of defence by the same medium.

The salvation of the liberties of this nation is involved in the approaching election of its people's first servants—The system which has been hitherto found so ruinous to the public prosperity and national character, and so closely approaching to the old road towards despotism, that nothing but a determined exertion of the public mind on this important occasion can cure or correct it.

The New England party as it is called, has contrived to carry all its projects for several years but that of an actual declared war: some members of that party in congress again talk of a separation of the Union should they not keep the helmet the next presidential election.

The lengthened delay of arrivals from Europe at the present season promises to be as great as it was at the same period of the last year, when we were fourteen weeks without European intelligence.

The arrivals from Europe might bring continental news down to the first week in Feb. the five preceding weeks must have given birth to important events.

The British, it appears, have carried their plan of the Irish Union into operation. The Union of England and Scotland produced a total alteration of the Scottish national character, it is fairly presumable that a similar case will produce a similar effect with the Irish—unless the union should be abolished by external means, and the independence of that country, guaranteed by France, completely established.

The expulsion of the despotic powers from all Italy must have taken place in all January, by the army under gen. St. Cyr.

A peace between the emperor and the French republic is an event which may be presumed to have taken place about the beginning of February.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

At a late hour last evening, the Editor was informed that the following important letter had been received per the mail here, in this city. Ever desirous of obtaining any thing interesting to his customers, the greatest efforts were made to procure an extract for this days paper.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of New-York, to a gentleman in this city, dated

"New-York, March 1, 1800.

DEAR SIR,

"All is in the hands here; the brig American Hero, has just arrived from Laguarda, the Capt. of which has reported in the Tontine coffee-house, that he spoke the Constitution frigate in lat. 23, N. long. 67, 40 W. in a very deplorable condition, having had an engagement 5 hours, with a French Frigate of 44 guns on the 2d of Feb. instant, that the Frenchman had lost his mainmast by the Board, his mizen top mast, and was an almost total wreck; that the Constitution intended to board him, but seeing a fail in the direction of Guadalupe, and fearing it to be a nother French Frigate, he thought proper to withdraw, that the Constitution had a great number of killed and wounded, that he could not discover the colours of the Frenchman, as the engagement took place from nine P. M. to nearly two A. M.

The Captain further informs, that the Constitution spoke a schooner from Bolton last from Jamaica, which had seen a large frigate towed into Jamaica just as he was coming out. It is generally believed here that the American frigates Constitution, and Conititution, have through mistake, engaged each other, and this belief is confirmed by another arrival from Peterburg (Virg.) the capt. of which is reported to have spoken, and received similar information, from the Constitution."

NEW-YORK, February 28.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Agnes, Milcher, Peterburg, (Virg.) 3 days.

The schr. Agnes spoke a ship off the Capes of Virginia, who informed him, that the U. S. frigate Constitution was to windward of them, and had lost all her masts and bowsprit.

March 1.

A report has been prevalent in this city, that capt. Truxton had mistaken the Constitution for a French frigate, and that with that vessel he had contended for many hours. We mention this report without wishing to attach any credit to it.

CHARLESTON, February 20.

A letter from Savannah, by the last mail, says that a vessel had arrived there from Liverpool, which brought later accounts from Europe than had been before received. It adds, that the envoys from the United States had arrived at Paris, and were received with the distinction due to their mission, and, that it was probable the existing differences between the republics would be speedily adjusted. French privateers had received instructions not to molest American vessels.

ALEXANDRIA, March 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated 23d February, 1800.

"Letters have been received from Mr. King, our minister at London, to the 14th December. The accounts are, that Denmark had joined the coalition, and Sweden was expected very shortly to follow the same example—that a general peace was not expected—that a partial peace, between France and Austria, was not improbable—that so serious a dispute had taken place between the Austrian and Russian armies, that there was but little expectation of their again acting in concert. Nothing yet from our commissioners."

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE MEDICINE.

A Tale for the Ladies.

Miss MOLLY, a fam'd taut, was fair and young
Had wealth and charms—but then she had a tongue
From morn to night th' eternal ramus rung,
Which often told those hearts her eyes had won.

Sir John was smitten, and confest'd his flame,
Sight'd out the usual time, then wed the dame;
Poffen'd he thought of ev'ry joy of life;
But his dear Molly proved a very wife.
Excess of fondness did in time decline,
Madame lov'd money, and the knight lov'd wine.
From whence some petty discord would arise,
As, "you're a fool!"—and, "you are mighty wise!"

Though he and all the world allow'd her wit,
Her voice was shrill, and rather loud than sweet;
When he began, for hat and sword he'd call,
Then after a faint kiss—cry, "bye, dear Molly!"
Sapper and friends expect me at the Rote,
And, what Sir John, you'll get your usual dose!
Go think of smoke, and gazette daily wine;
Sure never virtuous love was us'd like mine!

Of as the watchful bell-man march'd his round,
At a fresh bottle gay Sir John he found.
By force, the knight would get his business done,
And only then re'd off, because alone;
Full well he knew the dreadful foin to come,
But arm'd with Bourdeaux, he durst venture home.

My lady with her tongue was still prepar'd,
She rattled loud, and she impatient heard:
'Tis a fine hour! in a sweet pickle made!
And this, Sir John, is ev'ry day the trade.
Here I sit moping all the live-long night,
Devour'd with spleen, and stranger to delight;
'Till morn sends break'ring home a drunken beast,
Relov'd to break my heart as well as rest.

Hey! hoop! d'y hear, my d-n-d obdrep'rous spouse,
What! can't you find one bed about the house?
Will that perpetual cloy be never fill?
That rival to the foetness of a mill!
Some couch and distant room must be my choice,
Where I may sleep, uncur'd with wife and noise.

Long this uncomfortable life they led,
With snarling meals, and each a sep'rate bed.
To an old uncle of the would complain,
Beg his advice, and scarce from tears refrain.
Old Wifecrowd fink'd the matter as it was,
Cheer up, cry'd he, and I'll remove the cause.

A wond'rous spring within my garden flows,
Of foreign virtue, chiefly to compose
Domestic jars, and matrimonial strife.
The best elixir 'tween man and wife;
Strange are th' effects, the quality divine,
'Tis water call'd but worth its weight in wine.

If in his fullen airs Sir John should come,
Three spoonfuls take, hold in your mouth, then morn;
Smile and look pleas'd, when he shall rage and scold,
Still in your mouth the healing cordial hold;
One month this sympathetic med'cine try'd,
He'll grow a lover, you a happy bride.

But, dearest niece, keep this grand secret close,
Or ev'ry prattling hussy'll beg a dose.
A water bottle's brought for her relief;
Not Nantz could sooner ease the lady's grief:
Her busy thoughts are on the trial bent,
And, female-like, impatient for th' event!

The bonny knight reels home exceeding clear,
Prepared for clamor and domestic war;
Entring, he cries—"Hey! where's our thunder fido?
No hurricane! Betty's your lady dead?
Madam, adieu, an ample mouthful takes,
Court'ries, looks kind, but not a word she speaks!

Cour'd lies, looks kind, but not a word she speaks!
Court'ries, looks kind, but not a word she speaks!
Court'ries, looks kind, but not a word she speaks!
Court'ries, looks kind, but not a word she speaks!
Court'ries, looks kind, but not a word she speaks!
Court'ries, looks kind, but not a word she speaks!

Why, how now, Molly, what's the crochets now?
She smiles, and answers only with a bow.
Then clasping her about—why, let me die!
Thee night clothes, Molly, become the mightily!
With that she sigh'd, her hand began to press,
And Betty call'd her lady to undress.

Nay, kilt me, Molly—for I'm much inclin'd!
Her lace the cuts, to take him in the mind.
Thus the fond pair to bed eadom'd went,
The lady pleas'd, and the good knight content.

For many days these fond endearments pass,
The reconciling bottle falls at last;
'Twas us'd and gone—then midnight storms arise,
And looks and words the union discompos'd.
Her coach is order'd, and post-haste she flies,
To beg her uncle for some fresh supplies.

Transported, does the strange effects relate,
Her knight's conversion, and her happy fate;
Why, niece, says he—I pry'those apprehend,
The water's water—be thyself thy friend!
Such beauty would the coldest husband warm,
But your provoking tongue would ease the charm:
Be silent and complying—you'll soon find,
Sir John, without a med'cine will be kind.

ANECDOTE.

Two Oxford scholars meeting on the road with a Yorkshire offer, they fell to bantering him, and told the fellow that they would prove him to be an *Ass* or an *ass*.—Well, said the offer, and I can prove your faddle to be a *mile*. A *mile*! cried one of them, how can that be? Because, said the offer, it is *something between an horse and an ass*.

TANNING AND CURRYING.

WANTED immediately two active BOYS, as apprentices to the above branches, from the age of 14 to 16 years old.

Philip Teiler, Danville.

LEMINGTON DISTRICT COURT.

Fourth Term 1820.
Christopher Greenap and Francis Keene, Complainants against
Joseph Frazer and Simon Kenton, Defendants,
In Chancery.

THE defendant Kenton, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our jurisdiction that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Kenton do appear here on the third day of our next term, and answer the complaint; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the courthouse for Fayette county, and that this order be published in some paper immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy. Telle,
Tbos. Bodley, c. l. d. c.

KENTUCKY.

Ohio county, to wit:
February court of quarter Sessions, 1820.
Samuel M'Graw, complainant,
against
The heirs of John May and John Harrow, defendants,
In a Caveat.

THE defendants, John May's heirs, and John Harrow's, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the jurisdiction of this court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first Tuesday in June next, and answer the complaint; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, for two months successively, and published at the door of John Atterton's house (some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court-house in this county.

A Copy. Telle,
Aquila Field, c. o. c.

I HAVE just arrived from Philadelphia with a very large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

In addition to those remaining on hand. From the terms on which those GOODS were laid in, they can be sold on as low, (if not on lower terms) than any ever imported into this state.

For sale also, a general assortment of LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

WRITING PAPER of the best quality, with WAFERS, QUILLS, SLATES and SLATE PENCILS.

An elegant COACHEE

WITH PLATED HARNESS, also for sale. WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1799.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER, Have just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Glass, China and Queensware, Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c. Which, for CASH in HAND, they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, December 23th, 1799.

JOHN CLAY, HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert A. Barr, opposite Meil's Snuff and George Trotter's, which he will sell on low terms for Cash or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Woodford. He will purchase BEES-WAX & TALLOW.

For which he will give one half Cash.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A QUANTITY OF BARLEY & HOPS.

Apply at George Anderson's store, or A. Holmes's brewery.

Lexington, September 23th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THAT I carry on the Stocking Manufacture in all its various branches, and will make the best kind of Thread, Cotton and Silk stockings. Any gentleman that please to favor me with their custom, shall have the greatest attention given by me, living at Michael Kooker's, on Mill creek, Harrison county.

3c Jacob Trugor.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH,

TAILOR.

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has rented a room on Main Street, up stairs, in the house where Mr. Robert Barr formerly lived, two doors below Meil's Trotter & Scott's store, where he carries on his business. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch, neatness and punctuality.

At Lexington, November 21th, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL GIVE SALT AND CASH For a few thousand weight of GOOD PORK.

T. HART

GINSENG.

WANTED to purchase a few thousand pounds of clean, dry and well picked GINSENG. Apply at the store of

John Jordan jun.

Who has for sale several valuable tracts of LAND, in this state—in the Territory North West of the Ohio.

At Lexington, 3d February, 1800.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately, THAT excellent stand at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, Lexington, known by the name of the old court-house. The house is two story, with two rooms on each floor, 18 feet square, with a fire-place in each; also two good dry cellars, 18 feet square. For terms apply to the printer on hand.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Green river, in Green county, one black mare, about fourteen hands one inch high, about eight years old, with a small star in her forehead, a part of her near hind foot white, a small saddle spot on the off side, had on about a three shilling bell, appraised to thirteen pounds.

Also a sorrel horse about three years old, about fourteen hands high, with a blaze face, his near hind foot white, branded with a stirrup iron, appraised to 50 dollars. The above horses were posted and appraised the seventh of Jan. 1800.

John Layman.

March 4th, 1800.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase all or any part of 5000 acres of land, from George Mathews, or any person authorized by him to sell the same, which land was conveyed to said Mathews by Sampson Mathews of Virginia, about the first of October last; as the said Sampson Mathews had formerly sold the same land to Alexander Nelson of Augusta county Virginia, and empowered John Allen of Shelbyville (Kentucky) to convey the said land to said Alexander Nelson. The land sold to said Nelson by said Sampson Mathews was 2000 acres, the lower end of 5000 acres, located for James Harris, on Pitmans Creek, a branch of Green River, near Green Courthouse—2000 acres surveyed for said Sampson Mathews, on said Pitmans creek, and includes a part of Kilpatrick's mill tract—S. one half of 2000 acres located and surveyed for said Sampson Mathews, in Shelby county Kentucky. The above file made to said Nelson by said Sampson Mathews, was known to the said George Mathews and his agent in Virginia (Samuel Blackburn) before the purchase was made by said George Mathews or his agent, or conveyance made to him.

ALEXANDER NELSON.

At 61.

READY FOR THE PRESS,

And will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured, THE ADVENTURES AND VOYAGES OF THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS, IN THE COURSE OF THE REVOLUTION. Translated from the French, BY A LAYMAN.

This work, throwing a strong light upon some of the events of the revolution, seems to us to be impartial, and bears the character of truth, together with the entertainment of a novel. Its utility will be acknowledged by all the friends of Liberty, even in the present situation of affairs in France.

DANCING SCHOOL.

CHARLES V. LORUMIER

WILL continue his school in Lexington, on High Street, in that large, commodious house, the property of Maj. Morrison, at four dollars per quarter.

FENCING.

at the moderate price of six dollars per quarter. Not more than twenty five scholars will be admitted to the latter.

At

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, a sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, blaze face, two white feet, scars on her withers occasioned by the fitula, appears as if he was with foal, trots, fluid before, had a rope round her neck when taken up, about ten years old, appraised to sixty dollars.

Robert S. Russel.

November 28th, 1799.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and it now opening for sale, in the brick house, lately occupied by Mr. A. Hare, a handsome, and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Among which are the following articles:

Superfine cloths, Fine and coarse do. Kerseys, Flannels and Coatings, Blankets, Velvets, Thickets, Corduroys and Fullings, Hair Cloth, fluffs, Brown and White Irish Linens, Calicoes and coarse muslins, Fine lacoon do. Plain, striped and tambores do. Book and lacoon handkerchiefs, Fashonable Ribbons, Family & school Bibles, Trowsers and spelling books, Morris's Universal Geography—2 vols. Do. American do. 1 vol. Do. do. and Universal abridged, Stanton's embassy, Scott's Gazetteer, American do. Scott's Lessons, Tappin's and Mill's Geography, Copper Tea Kettles, London Pewter, Weavers', sweeping and scrubbing brushes,	Cloth and furniture do. Writing paper, Slates, Quilted Wafers, Girths, Springs and draining Webs, Plated and tinned stirrup irons, Do. do. Tridle Bitts, and Furniture, A general assortment of Cutlery, Dress and bureau furniture, Carpenter's Adze, New Angers, Horn, bone, dove all, fish, lock and key hole saws, Sheet iron and fid iron, Nails and Brad's assorted, Teas, Coffee and Chocolate, Lard, White, Havanna and Mufkavado Java, Peppers and spices, Annetto Robin, Brimstone, Copperas and Logwood, Cotton, Wool and Hatters' Cards, Also, a few excellent double and single trigger little Guns.
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All which will be sold at reduced prices for ready money only.

N. BURROWS.

MONEY.

WE will sell at a very reduced price for money, a small but valuable tract, of about 50 acres of LAND, within one mile of Lexington, on the great road to Bourbon, thirty acres of which is pretty well timbered; the balance ready for cultivation.

Also, an OUT-LOT on Back Street, containing four acres, one and a half of which is laid off in a handsome garden, with a never-failing well of excellent water, and a log cabin—the remainder in timothy and clover.

We will also sell 2000 acres of MILITARY LAND, of an excellent quality, on Cumberland river, near Walker's settlement, adjoining M'Nabb, Fitzhugh, &c.—The title to which is indisputable.

And if any gentleman, with a handsome capital, wishes to make an independent fortune, we will sell him our possessions in this town, far superior to any in the state for a PUBLIC HOUSE, and ready furnished to enter on business immediately.

* * * Those indebted by bond, note, or book account, cannot choose a time for payment that will be more serviceable.

John & Sam. Patterson. Lexington, December 16, 1799.

FOR SALE.

THE one half of my mills on South Elkhorn, about one mile from the junction, and about four and a half miles from Frankfort, consisting of a water mill, calculated for four pair of stone, two pair of which are now in motion; the house 58 by 45, three story high, all of stone. Also an excellent Saw-mill. Otherwise I will sell the whole, with upwards of two hundred acres of military lands, about twenty of which is well cleared—description of the situation and works are unnecessary as they will be credit to the left. Inquire on Merchandize or negroes will be taken in part.

Haden Edwards.

February 24, 1800.

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lullburg, in Clarke county.

Also 295 acres near the above.

450 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court house.

About 200 acres of Bad Creek, Greene county. About 450 acres on and near the town of Harrodsburg, to Frankfort, near Gray's Fork Mill. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jefferson county.

Samuel M'Dowell.

April 9th, 1799.

KENTUCKY LAWS.

LATELY PUBLISHED, And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Price 21c.

AN EDITION OF THE LAWS OF KENTUCKY, Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, then in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH A COPIOUS INDEX, And a List of Local and Private Laws.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED, The Constitution of the United States, With the Amendments, The Act of Separation from Virginia, AND The Constitutions of Kentucky.